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71 Applicant: **SS PHARMACEUTICAL CO., LTD.,**
2-12-4 Nihonbashi Hama-cho Chuo-ku, Tokyo (JP)

72 Inventor: **Sato, Susumu, 5-22, Yokodo-cho, Chiba-shi**
Chiba-ken (JP)
Inventor: **Honda, Haruyoshi, 4-3-2-3-107, Miyoshidai**
Tomisato-mura, Inba-gun Chiba-ken (JP)
Inventor: **Komoto, Teruo, 1-22, Sannou-cho, Chiba-shi**
Chiba-ken (JP)
Inventor: **Isomae, Kazuo c/o SS Pharmaceutical Co.,**
Ltd., 2-12-4, Nihonbashi Hama-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo (JP)
Inventor: **Kuraishi, Tadayuki, 1856-3-B-2-104,**
Kashiwa-cho, Ciba-shi Chiba-ken (JP)
Inventor: **Katori, Tatsuhiko, 3081-11, Fukawa**
Tonemachi, Kitasouma-gun Ibaraki-ken (JP)

74 Representative: **Wächtershäuser, Günter, Dr., Tal 29,**
D-8000 München 2 (DE)

54 **1,7-Naphthyridine derivatives and medicinal preparations containing same.**

57 Certain 1,7-naphthyridine derivatives and their acid addition salts have strong anticholinergic effects, cardiotonic effects, diuretic effects, bronchodilation effects, anti-acetylcholine effects, anti-inflammatory effects, analgesic effects and the like and are hence useful for various diseases such as heart diseases, hypertension, asthma, arthritis, lumbago, toothache, etc.

SPECIFICATION

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

1,7-NAPHTHYRIDINE DERIVATIVES AND MEDICINAL
PREPARATIONS CONTAINING SAME

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 Field of the Invention

This invention relates to novel 1,7-naphthyridine derivatives, and more specifically to novel 1,7-naphthyridine derivatives and their acid addition salts, which are all useful as pharmaceutical products.

10 Description of the Prior Art

Many 1,7-naphthyridine derivatives have been known to date. Of these, derivatives having certain pharmacological effects are limited to those having hypotensive effects (U.S. Patent No. 4,176,183) and
15 those having insecticidal effects (German Offenlegungsschrift 2,361,438). No other 1,7-naphthyridine derivatives having one or more pharmacological effects have been reported.

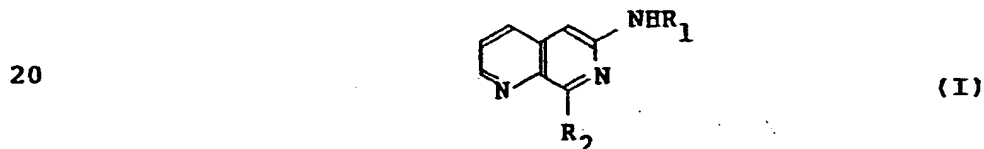
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 An object of this invention is to provide 1,7-naphthyridine derivatives having certain pharmacological effects.

Another object of this invention is to provide medicinal preparations containing such pharmacologically-effective 1,7 naphthyridine derivatives as effective components.

5 The present inventors synthesized a variety of 1,7-naphthyridine derivatives and studied their pharmacological effects. As a result, it has been found that the novel compounds represented by the general formula (I) have strong anticholinergic
10 effects, cardiotonic effects, diuretic effects, bronchodilation effects, anti-acetylcholine effects, anti-inflammatory effects, analgesic effects and the like and are hence useful for various diseases such as heart diseases, hypertension, asthma, arthritis,
15 lumbago, toothache, etc., leading to completion of this invention.

In one aspect of this invention, there is thus provided a 1,7-naphthyridine derivative represented by the following general formula (I):



wherein R_1 means a hydrogen atom or a COR_3 group;
in which R_3 is an alkyl group, a phenyl group which may optionally be substituted

by one or more alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyl
and/or halogen, or a styryl group,
and R_2 denotes an alkoxy, piperidino or morpholino

group, an N $\begin{array}{c} R_4 \\ \diagup \\ R_5 \end{array}$ group,

5 in which R_4 is a hydrogen atom or an
alkyl or hydroxyethyl group and R_5 is
an alkyl, amino, hydroxyethyl, hydroxy-
propyl, dihydroxypropyl, dialkylamino-
ethyl, phenylethyl, alkoxyphenylethyl or
10 pyridylmethyl group,

or an $-N \begin{array}{c} \diagup \\ \diagdown \end{array} N-R_6$ group,

in which R_6 is an alkyl, phenyl or
hydroxyethyl group or a cinnamoyl group
which may optionally be substituted by one
15 or more alkyl, alkoxy and/or hydroxyl
groups and/or halogen atoms,

with a proviso that R_2 is other than a methoxy or
ethoxy group when R_1 stands for a hydrogen atom; or
an acid addition salt thereof.

20 In another aspect of this invention, there is
also provided a medicinal preparation, especially, an
anti-inflammatory agent or a medicinal preparation for
circulatory organs, which contains the 1,7-
naphthyridine derivative (I) or its acid addition salt.

The 1,7-naphthyridine derivatives (I) and their acid addition salts have strong anticholinergic effects, cardiotonic effects, diuretic effects, bronchodilation effects, anti-acetylcholine effects, anti-inflammatory effects, analgesic effects and the like and are hence useful for various diseases such as heart diseases, hypertension, asthma, arthritis, lumbago, toothache, etc.

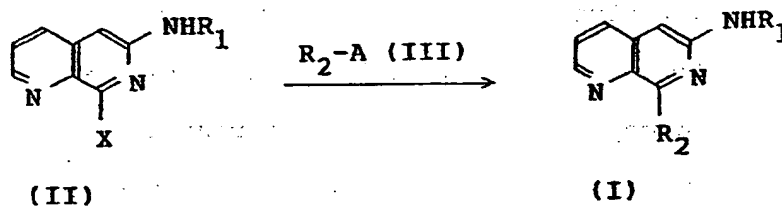
The above and other objects, features and advantages of this invention will become apparent from the following description and the appended claims.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

AND PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The compound of this invention which is represented by the general formula (I) can, for example, be prepared by the following process.
(Process)

The compound (I) is obtained by reacting a 1,7-naphthyridine derivative (II) with a compound represented by the general formula (III).



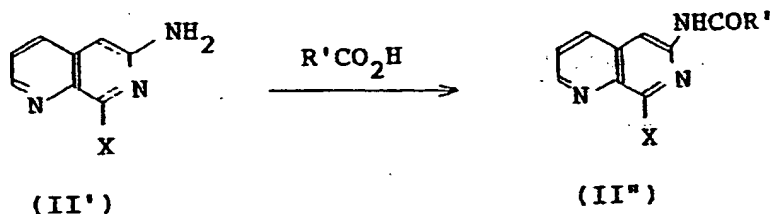
wherein X means a halogen atom, A denotes a hydrogen atom or alkali metal, and R_1 and R_2 have the same meaning as defined above.

5 The above reaction is carried out either by stirring the reactants for several hours to several days at room temperature or the reflux temperature of a solvent to be used or by heating them for several hours to several days in a sealed tube. The reaction may be conducted in the presence of a base such as sodium
10 hydride, sodium hydroxide or potassium hydroxide if necessary. As the solvent, may be mentioned methanol, ethanol, an water-containing alcohol, acetone, dimethyl formamide, dioxane, ethoxy ethanol or the like.

Among the 1,7-naphthyridine derivatives (II)
15 useful as starting materials in the above reaction, those represented by the general formula (II) in which R_1 stands for a hydrogen atom can be easily obtained by processes known per se in the art [Rosita Tan: Tetrahydron Letters, 1233 - 1237 (1966)].

20 Of the 1,7-naphthyridine derivatives (II), derivatives (II'') represented by the general formula (II) in which R_1 stands for an acyl, benzoyl or cinnamoyl group are novel compounds. They can each be prepared, for example, by reacting the 6-amino-8-
25 bromo(or chloro)-1,7-naphthyridine derivative (II') with its corresponding carboxylic acid or a reactive

derivative thereof in the presence of a base in accordance with the following reaction formula.



wherein X means a halogen atom, and R' denotes an alkyl group; a phenyl group which may optionally be substituted by one or more alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyl and/or halogen, or a styryl group.

The above reaction is effected by a usual acylation process.

The thus-obtained 1,7-naphthyridine derivatives (I) of this invention may be converted, by methods known per se in the art, to their inorganic acid salts such as hydrochlorides hydrobromides and sulfates or organic acid salts such as maleates, fumarates, tartrates, citrates and methanesulfonates as needed.

Pharmacological effects and toxicity of the compounds of this invention, which had been obtained in the above manner, were tested. Test results will next be described.

(1) Anti-inflammatory effects:

After fasting a group of five Wistar rats of 6 weeks old for 18 hours, each test compound dissolved or

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suspended in a 0.5% solution of sodium
carboxymethylcellulose (CMC-Na) was administered
orally. Sixty minutes after the administration of the
test compound, 0.1 ml of a 1% carrageenan solution was
5 injected into subplanter surface of the right hind paw
of each rat. The foot volume (A) was measured 3 hours
later. From the foot volume (B) before the
administration of carrageenan, the percent swelling
($\frac{A - B}{B} \times 100$) was calculated and compared with those
10 of control rats.

The swelling inhibitory effect of each test
compound was demonstrated by swelling inhibition (%)
which was calculated by the following equation:
Inhibition (%) =

15 $(1 - \frac{\text{Percent swelling of test compound group}}{\text{Percent swelling of control group}}) \times 100$

Results are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Compound No.	Dose (mg/kg)	Inhibition (%)
3	100	55.0
4	30	54.0
9	30	27.1
22	10	42.4
25	10	44.6

As apparent from the above results, the compounds (I) of this invention have strong anti-inflammatory effects and are hence useful as anti-inflammatory agents.

5 (2) Antiarrhythmic effects:

Using a group of five Hartley male guinea pigs (body weights: 530 - 990 g), their electrocardiograms were recorded from a limbic lead II under anesthesia with urethane 1.2 g/kg i.p. to investigate the
10 antiarrhythmic effects. Namely, each test compound dissolved in 0.1N hydrochloric acid and diluted with a physiological saline was intravenously administered at a dose of 10 mg/kg. Immediately after the administration of the test compound, ouabain was
15 continuously infused at a rate of 4 μ g/kg/min through a polyethylene cannula inserted in the jugular vein of the guinea pigs so as to induce arrhythmia. The antiarrhythmic effects were judged from the amount of ouabain required to induce unequal intervals of R-R
20 wave, ventricular extrasystole or A-V block, ventricular fibrillation and cardiac arrest. Result are shown in Table 2.

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Table 2

Test compound	Unequal intervals	Extrasystol or A-V block	Ventricular fibrillation	Cardiac arrest
Compound No. 4	59.1	78.9	216.5	277.5
Compound No. 19	68.9	146.0	-	392.1
Compound No. 22	69.6	109.6	285.4	399.3
Control	59.2	80.5	170.0	246.6

(2) Cardiotonic effects:

The heart of a Hartley male guinea pig having a body weight of 500 - 800 g was removed. Its atrial muscles were isolated in Krebs-Henseleit's solution. A spontaneously-beating atrial muscle was suspended, in a bath containing 20 ml of Krebs-Henseleit's solution gassed with 95% O₂ + 5% CO₂ at 32°C. Thereafter, the contractile force and its heart rate were measured. After stabilization, test compounds which were dissolved in a small amount of 1N hydrochloric acid or 0.1N hydrochloric acid and then diluted with a physiological saline, were administered cumulatively (10^{-6} - 10^4 g/ml) to evaluate effects on the contractile force. The maximum percent change in increase of the contractile force induced by test compounds was determined and regarded as an index for cardiotonic (positive inotropic) effects. Heart rate increasing or decreasing effects (positive or negative chronotropism) were also observed. Results are shown in Table 3.

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Table 3

Test Compound	Inotropy and chronotropy, % of Control Spontaneously beating atria in G-Ps				
	10^{-6}	3×10^{-6}	10^{-5}	3×10^{-5}	10^{-4}
Comp'd No. 5	4.7 (1.7)	8.6 (3.6)	12.9 (5.9)	29.0 (8.6)	59.1 (13.0)
Comp'd No. 8	4.1 (1.1)	9.6 (2.7)	16.4 (4.0)	33.4 (6.8)	64.1 (12.9)
Comp'd No. 13	2.6 (0.2)	8.7 (1.6)	24.6 (3.1)	52.3 (1.9)	92.9 (-11.8)
Comp'd No. 16	-	4.5 (1.6)	12.5 (3.3)	36.8 (7.0)	103.2 (19.0)
Comp'd No. 34	6.3 (5.3)	13.3 (10.3)	24.9 (18.5)	38.7 (25.7)	89.2 (46.0)

(4) Acute toxicity:

Acute toxicity levels measured on certain representative compounds of this invention are shown in Table 4.

Table 4

	LD ₅₀ (mg/kg·p.o.)	
	Mouse	Rat
Compound No. 4	> 1000	-
Compound No. 13	> 500	-
Compound No. 16	> 500	-
Compound No. 22	1600	> 3000

As has been described above, the 1,7-naphthyri-

dine derivatives (I) of this invention have excellent anti-inflammatory effects, antiarrhythmic effects, cardiotonic effects and the like and moreover, are safe as demonstrated by their acute toxicity levels (LD_{50}) as high as at least 500 mg/kg. They are hence useful as anti-inflammatory agents and medicinal preparations for circulatory organs.

As preparation forms suitable for use upon administration of the compounds (I) of this invention, they may be formed into various preparation forms in accordance with the manner of their administration such as oral administration, parenteral administration, etc., for example, orally dosable preparations such as tablets, capsules, powders, granules and solutions and parenteral administrations such as cutaneous, intramuscular and intravenous injections, mixed transfusional solutions and suppositories.

The formulation of the compounds (I) of this invention into the above-mentioned dosable preparations can be carried out by methods known per se in the art. Namely, the 1,7-naphthyridine derivatives (I) or their salts can be obtained in the form of tablets, capsules, powders or granules by formulating them suitably along with an excipient such as starch, lactose or mannitol, a binder such as sodium carboxymethylcellulose or hydroxypropylcellulose, a

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disintegrator such as crystalline cellulose or calcium
carboxymethylcellulose, a lubricant such as talc or
magnesium stearate, a fluidity improver such as light
silicic anhydride and/or the like. Their injections or
5 solutions can be obtained in the form of oil-base
injections by either suspending or dissolving the
1,7-naphthyridine derivatives (I) or their salts in a
vegetable oil or the like or in the form of syrups by
either dissolving or suspending them in water or the
10 like by a method known per se in the art. They can
also be obtained in the form of suppositories by
dispersing them in a base employed routinely, for
example, cacao butter, a synthetic fat or the like by a
method known per se in the art and then solidifying
15 the resultant mixtures.

Although the dose of each of the 1,7-naphthyri-
dine derivatives (I) of this invention may be chosen
suitably depending on the kind of each disease, the
manner of medication, the age, sex and other conditions
20 of each patient, the seriousness of the disease and so
on, it is generally preferred to administer it in one
to several portions at a daily dose of 0.1 - 20
mg/kg·adult in the case of oral administration or at a
daily dose of 0.05 - 10 mg/kg·adult in the case of
25 parenteral administration.

[Examples]

The present invention will hereinafter be described further by the following Referential Examples and Comparative Examples.

Referential Example 1:

5 6-Acetamido-8-bromo-1,7-naphthyridine

Suspended in 32 ml of pyridine was 4.84 g of 6-amino-8-bromo-1,7-naphthyridine, followed by an addition of 66 ml of acetic anhydride. The resultant mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. After the reaction, the reaction mixture was poured in 10 500 ml of ice water and crystals, which precipitated out, were collected by filtration and then washed thoroughly with water. They were recrystallized from methanol to obtain 5.37 g of 6-acetamido-8-bromo-1,7-naphthyridine as colorless needle-like crystals (yield: 15 93.4%).

NMR δ ppm (DMSO- d_6):

11.0 (b.1H), 8.9 (d.d.1H), 8.5 (s.1H),
8.4 (d.d.1H), 7.7 (d.d.1H), 2.2 (s.3H).

20 Example 1:

6-Amino-8-morpholino-1,7-naphthyridine

To a mixture of 800 mg of 6-amino-8-bromo-1,7-naphthyridine and 3.12 g of morpholine, 40 ml of methanol was added. The resultant mixture was refluxed 25 for 13 hours. After the reaction, methanol was distilled off under reduced pressure and chloroform was

added to the residue. After washing the chloroform solution with water, it was dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate. Chloroform was distilled off under reduced pressure and a small amount of acetone was added to the residue to dissolve same. Hexane was then added to the residue, followed by removal of insoluble matter by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated and the residue was recrystallized from a mixed solvent of chloroform and hexane, thereby obtaining 500 mg of 6-amino-8-morpholino-1,7-naphthyridine (Compound No. 3) as yellowish crystals (yield: 60.9%).

Example 2:

6-Acetamido-8-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinyl]-1,7-naphthyridine

To a mixture of 2.66 g of 6-acetamido-8-bromo-1,7-naphthyridine and 6.51 g of 1-piperazine ethanol, 180 ml of ethoxyethanol was added. The resultant mixture was refluxed with stirring for 45 minutes. After the reaction, ethoxyethanol was distilled off under reduced pressure and chloroform was added to the residue. After thoroughly washing the chloroform solution with water, it was dried with anhydrous magnesium sulfate. Chloroform was distilled off under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography, followed by

recrystallization from a mixed solvent of ethanol and ether to obtain 2.6 g of 6-acetamido-8-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinyl]-1,7-naphthyridine (Compound No. 22) as light yellowish crystals (yield: 82.5%).

5 Example 3:

6-(4-Chlorobenzoylamino)-8-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinyl]-1,7-naphthyridine hydrochloride

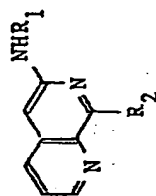
10 Dissolved in 20 ml of ethanol was 4.1 g of 6-(4-chlorobenzoylamino)-8-[4-(2-hydroxyethyl)-1-piperazinyl]-1,7-naphthyridine, followed by a gradual addition of HCl-saturated ethanol while stirring the reaction system under ice-cooling. Thereafter, 200 ml of ether was added further and the resultant crystals
15 were collected by filtration. The crystals were thoroughly washed with ether and then dried, thereby obtaining 4.2 g of the hydrochloride (Compound No. 29) as light yellowish crystals.

Melting point: 248 - 251°C (decomposed).

20 Example 4:

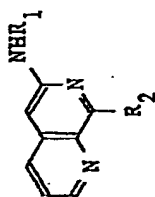
Following the procedure of Example 1, 2 or 3, there were obtained compounds shown in Table 5, in which the compounds obtained in Examples 1, 2 and 3 are also shown.

Table 5



Compound No.	R_1	R_2	NMR (δ ppm)	Melting point ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	
					HC2 salt
1	H	$\text{-N(CH}_3)_2$	8.4(d,d,1H), 7.6(d,d,1H), 7.2(d,d,1H), 6.0(s,1H), 3.4(s,6H), 3.2-3.8(b,2H).	207.0 - 210.0 (decomp.)	
2	H	$\text{-N(CH}_2)_6$	8.4(d,d,1H), 7.6(d,d,1H), 7.1(d,d,1H), 6.0(s,1H), 4.0-4.7(b,2H), 3.9(m,2H), 1.7(b,6H).	123.5 - 124.5	
3	H	$\text{-N(CH}_2)_4\text{O}$	8.5(d,d,1H), 7.8(d,d,1H), 7.4(d,d,1H), 6.2(s,1H), 4.0-4.7(b,2H), 4.0(b,8H).	112.5 - 113.5	
4	H	$\text{-N(CH}_2)_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$	8.3(d,d,1H), 7.6(d,d,1H), 7.1(d,d,1H), 6.0(s,1H), 3.8-4.2(m,4H), 3.6(b,4H), 2.4-2.9(m,6H).		160.0 - 163.0 (decomp.)
5	COCH_3	-NHCH_3	8.4(d,d,1H), 7.8(d,d,1H), 7.5(s,1H), 7.3(d,d,1H), 6.7-7.0(m,1H), 3.05(d,3H), 2.15(s,3H).	157.0 - 159.0	

Table 5 (Cont'd)




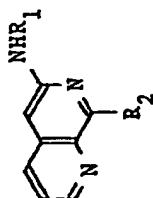
Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	NMR (δ ppm)	Melting point (°C)	
					HCl salt
6	COCH ₃	-NHC ₃ H ₇	8.55(d.d.1H), 7.9(d.d.1H), 7.6(s.1H), 7.35(d.d.1H), 6.6-7.0(m.1H), 3.5(q.2H), 2.15(s.3H), 1.4-2.0(m.2H), 1.0(t.3H).	130.5 - 132.0	
7	COCH ₃	-NHCH ₂ CH ₂ OH	9.0(b.1H), 8.55(d.d.1H), 7.95(d.d.1H), 7.6(s.1H), 7.1-7.6(m.1H), 7.4(d.d.1H), 4.3-4.8(m.1H), 3.5-4.0(m.4H), 2.2(s.3H).	181.5 - 183.5	
8	COCH ₃	-NHCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂ OH	8.8(b.1H), 8.5(d.d.1H), 7.9(d.d.1H), 7.65(s.1H), 6.9-7.5(m.2H), 4.25(b.1H), 3.5-4.0(m.4H), 2.15(s.3H), 1.6-2.05(m.2H).	118.5 - 119.5	
9	COCH ₃	-NHCH ₂ CHCH ₂ OH OH	8.5(d.d.1H), 7.9(d.d.1H), 7.5(s.1H), 7.35(d.d.1H), 4.2-4.9(m.2H), 3.1-4.0(m.7H), 2.1(s.3H).	174.5 - 175.0	
10	COCH ₃	-NHCH ₂ CH ₂ - 	8.4(d.d.1H), 8.1(b.1H), 7.8(d.d.1H), 7.6(s.1H), 7.0-7.4(m.6H), 3.5-4.1(m.2H), 2.8-3.2(t.2H), 3.1(s.3H).	163.0 - 166.0	

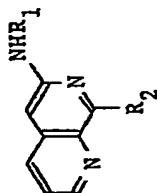
Table 5 (Cont'd)



Compound No.	R_1	R_2	NMR (δ ppm)	Melting point ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	
					HCl salt
11	COCH_3	$-\text{NHCH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{OCH}_3$	8.4(d.d.1H), 8.1(bs.1H), 7.8(d.d.1H), 7.6(s.1H), 7.3(d.d.1H), 7.1(d.2H), 6.7(d.2H), 3.7(s.3H), 3.5-4.0(m.2H), 2.9(t.2H), 2.1(s.3H).		143.0 - 144.0
12	COCH_3	$-\text{NHCH}_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{N}$	8.45-8.65(m.2H), 6.9-8.1(m.8H), 4.85(d.2H), 2.15(s.3H).		176.0 - 179.0 (decomp.)
13	COCH_3	$-\text{NHCH}_2-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{N}$	8.4-8.7(m.3H), 7.0-8.1(m.7H), 4.75(d.2H), 2.2(s.3H).		177.0 - 180.0 (decomp.)
14	COCH_3	$-\text{NHNH}_2$	10.1(b.2H), 8.6(d.d.1H), 8.1(d.d.1H), 7.6(s.1H), 7.4(d.d.1H), 4.0-4.8(m.1H), 2.1(s.3H).	231.0 - 233.0	
15	COCH_3	$-\text{NHCH}_2\text{CH}_2-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$	8.5(d.d.1H), 7.8-8.0(m.2H), 7.6(s.1H), 7.0-7.5(m.2H), 3.6(q.2H), 2.6(t.2H), 2.3(s.6H), 2.2(s.3H).	152.5 - 153.0	

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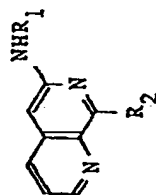
Table 5 (Cont'd)



Compound No.	R_1	R_2	NMR (δ ppm)	Melting point ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	
					HCl salt
16	COCH_3	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CH}_3 \\ \diagup \\ -\text{N} \\ \diagdown \\ \text{CH}_3 \end{array}$	8.6(d.d.1H), 7.95(d.d.1H), 7.7(s.1H), 7.35(d.d.1H), 3.4(s.6H), 2.2(s.3H).	152.5 - 153.0	
17	COCH_3	$-\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH})_2$	8.3-8.6(m.2H), 8.0(d.d.1H), 7.8(s.1H), 7.35(d.d.1H), 5.7(b.2H), 3.9(s.8H), 2.2(s.3H).	157.5 - 158.5	
18	COCH_3	$-\text{N} \begin{array}{c} \diagup \text{O} \diagdown \end{array}$	8.65(d.d.1H), 7.9-8.1(m.2H), 7.9(s.1H), 7.4(d.d.1H), 3.95(s.8H), 2.2(s.3H).	214.5 - 215.5	
19	COCH_3	$-\text{N} \begin{array}{c} \diagup \text{CH}_3 \diagdown \end{array}$	8.6(d.d.1H), 8.0(d.d.1H), 7.9(s.1H), 7.4(d.d.1H), 3.9-4.2(m.4H), 2.5-2.9(m.4H), 2.3(s.3H), 2.2(s.3H).	174.0 - 177.0	
20	COCH_3	$-\text{N} \begin{array}{c} \diagup \text{C}_6\text{H}_5 \diagdown \end{array}$	8.6(d.d.1H), 7.8-8.1(m.3H), 6.8-7.5(m.6H), 4.0-4.3(m.4H), 3.2-3.6(m.4H), 2.2(s.3H).	214.0 - 215.0	

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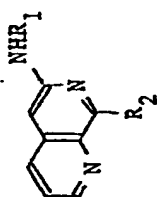
Table 5 (Cont'd)



Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	NMR (δ ppm)	Melting point (°C)	
					HC& salt
21	-COCH ₃	-N(CH ₂) ₂ -N-COCH=CH-C ₆ H ₃ (OCH ₃) ₃	8.6(d.d.1H), 8.0(d.d.1H), 7.9(s.1H), 7.8(b.1H), 7.6(d.1H), 7.4(d.d.1H), 6.8(d.1H), 6.7(s.2H), 3.6-4.2(m.17H), 2.1(s.3H)	208.5 - 209.0	
22	-COCH ₃	-N(CH ₂) ₂ -N-CH ₂ CH ₂ OH	8.6(d.d.1H), 8.2(b.1H), 7.9(d.d.1H), 7.8(s.1H), 7.3(d.d.1H), 3.9-4.2(m.4H), 3.7(t.2H), 3.15(s.1H), 2.5-2.9(m.6H), 2.2(s.3H).	153.5 - 155.0	
23	-COCH ₂ CH ₃	-N(CH ₂) ₂ -N-CH ₂ CH ₂ OH	8.6(d.d.1H), 7.9(d.d.1H), 7.8(b.1H), 7.75(s.1H), 7.3(d.d.1H), 3.9-4.2(m.4H), 3.7(t.2H), 2.5-3.0(m.6H), 2.45(q.2H), 1.35(t.3H).	147.5 - 148.5	
24	-CO(CH ₂) ₄ CH ₃	-N(CH ₂) ₂ -N-CH ₂ CH ₂ OH	8.6(d.d.1H), 7.9(d.d.1H), 7.8(s.1H), 7.7(b.1H), 7.3(d.d.1H), 3.9-4.2(m.4H), 3.7(t.2H), 2.2-3.0(m.8H), 1.1-2.0(m.6H), 0.9(t.3H).	100.0 - 102.0	
25	-CO(CH ₂) ₆ CH ₃	-N(CH ₂) ₂ -N-CH ₂ CH ₂ OH	8.6(d.d.1H), 8.0(b.1H), 7.9(d.d.1H), 7.85(s.1H), 7.3(d.d.1H), 3.9-4.2(m.4H), 3.7(t.2H), 2.2-2.9(m.8H), 1.1-2.0(m.10H), 0.9(t.3H).	174.0 - 179.0 (decomp.)	

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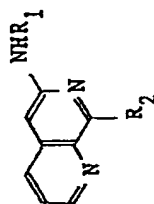
Table 5 (Cont'd)



Compound No.	R_1	R_2	NMR (δ ppm)	Melting point ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	
				HCX salt	
26			8.6(d.d.1H), 8.4(b.1H), 8.0(s.1H), 7.88(m.3H), 7.5(m.4H), 4.03(m.4H), 3.65(t.2H), 2.3-3.0(m.7H).		210 - 215
27			8.48(d.d.1H), 8.32(b.1H), 7.9(s.1H), 7.72(m.1H), 7.7(d.2H), 7.25(m.1H), 7.12(d.2H), 3.97(t.4H), 3.6(t.2H), 2.92(s.1H), 2.68(m.6H), 2.36(s.3H).		252 - 260 (decomp.)
28			8.50(d.d.1H), 8.35(b.1H), 7.93(s.1H), 7.82(m.1H), 7.80(d.2H), 7.27(m.1H), 6.85(d.2H), 3.98(t.4H), 3.75(s.3H), 3.62(t.2H), 2.90(s.1H), 2.68(m.6H).		240 - 249 (decomp.)
29			8.47(d.d.1H), 8.46(b.1H), 7.88(s.1H), 7.8(m.1H), 7.74(d.2H), 7.27(m.1H), 7.26(d.2H), 3.98(t.4H), 3.62(t.2H), 2.98(s.1H), 2.65(m.6H).		248 - 251 (decomp.)
30			8.55(d.d.1H), 8.45(b.1H), 7.95(s.1H), 7.7-8.2(m.3H), 6.85-7.5(m.3H), 4.0(m.4H), 3.65(t.2H), 2.3-3.1(m.7H).		243 - 248 (decomp.)

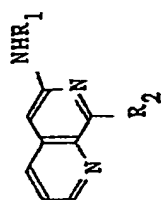
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Table 5 (Cont'd)



Compound No.	R_1	R_2	NMR (δ ppm)	Melting point ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	
					HCl salt
31			8.94(b.1H), 8.66(d.d.1H), 7.98(d.d.1H), 7.96(s.1H), 7.70(d.d.1H), 7.3-7.55(m.2H), 6.8-7.2(m.3H), 4.07(t.4H), 3.72(t.2H), 2.63(m.6H).	149 - 152	(decomp.)
32			8.65(d.d.1H), 8.12(b.1H), 8.02(s.1H), 8.0(d.d.1H), 7.8(d.1H), 7.10-7.62(m.6H), 6.60(d.1H), 4.02(m.4H), 3.68(t.2H), 2.7(m.7H).	248 - 255	(decomp.)
33	H	$-\text{OC}_4\text{H}_9$	0.9-2.0(m.7H), 4.2(b.2H), 4.4(t.2H), 6.0(s.1H), 7.1(d.d.1H), 7.55(d.d.1H), 8.4(d.d.1H).	128 - 129.5	
34	$-\text{COCH}_3$	$-\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$	1.5(t.3H), 2.2(s.3H), 4.5(q.2H), 7.3(d.d.1H), 7.85(s.1H), 7.9(d.d.1H), 8.1(d.d.1H) (CDCl_3 + $\text{DMSO}-d_6$).	258 - 260	
35	$-\text{COCH}_3$		1.85(s.1H), 2.2(s.3H), 2.85(t.2H), 3.65(t.2H), 3.7(s.3H), 3.75(s.3H), 6.5-6.9(m.3H), 7.2(d.d.1H), 7.45(s.1H), 7.55(d.d.1H), 8.3(d.d.1H).	133.5 - 134.5	

Table 5 (Cont'd)



Compound No.	R ₁	R ₂	NMR (δ ppm)	Melting point ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	
					HCl salt
36	-COCH ₃	-OCH ₃	2.2(s.3H), 4.05(s.3H), 7.3(d.d.1H), 7.5-7.7(m.1H), 7.85(s.1H), 7.9(d.d.1H), 8.1(d.d.1H).	249 -	252
37	-CO(CH ₂) ₆ CH ₃	-N(CH ₃) ₂	1.85(t.3H), 1.0-2.0(m.10H), 2.35(t.2H), 3.35(s.6H), 7.2(d.d.1H), 7.65(s.1H), 7.8(d.d.1H), 8.5(d.d.1H).	80 -	80.5
38	-CO-C ₆ H ₄ (OCH ₃) ₂	-N(CH ₃) ₂	3.4(s.6H), 3.85(s.3H), 3.90(s.3H), 6.75(d.1H), 7.1-7.35(m.2H), 7.4(s.1H), 7.8(d.d.1H), 7.85(s.1H), 8.2(b.1H), 8.5(d.d.1H).	151.5 -	152.5

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Example 5:

Tablet

	1,7-Naphthyridine Derivative (Compound No. 16)	5 mg
	D-Mannitol	100 mg
5	Crystalline cellulose	30 mg
	Starch	55 mg
	Calcium carboxymethylcellulose	8 mg
	Talc	5 mg
	Magnesium stearate	2 mg
10	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>200 mg</u>

A tablet having the above ingredients in the above-specified amounts per tablet was prepared by a method known per se in the art.

Example 6:

15 Capsule

By a method known per se in the art, granules of the following composition and amount were prepared. They were then filled in a single piece of No. 4 capsule.

20	1,7-Naphthyridine Derivative (Compound No. 8)	5 mg
	Corn starch	25 mg
	Crystalline cellulose	100 mg
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>130 mg</u>

Example 7:

25 Injection

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Fifty injections, each filled in a 2-ml amber-colored ampoule, were produced from the following ingredients in the following amounts by a method known per se in the art.

5	1,7-Naphthyridine Derivative (hydrochloride of Compound No. 8)	250 mg
	Physiological saline	balance to 100 ml in total

Example 8:

Suppository

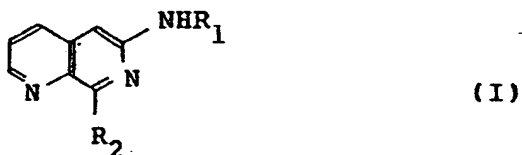
By a method known per se in the art, a
10 single piece of suppository was produced by melting and mixing the following ingredients in the following amounts and then molding and solidifying the resultant mixture.

	1,7-Naphthyridine Derivative (Compound No. 8)	5 mg
15	Cacao butter	1195 mg
	<hr/> TOTAL	<hr/> 1200 mg

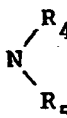
Having now fully described the invention, it
will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art
that many changes and modifications can be made thereto
20 without departing from the spirit or scope of the
invention as set forth herein.

WHAT IS CLAIMED AS NEW AND IS SECURED BY LETTERSPATENT IS:


- 1 1. A 1,7-naphthyridine derivative represented
 2 by the following general formula (I):



- 4 wherein R_1 means a hydrogen atom or a COR_3 group;
 5 in which R_3 is an alkyl group, a phenyl
 6 group which may optionally be substituted
 7 by one or more alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyl
 8 and/or halogen, or a styryl group,
 9 and R_2 denotes an alkoxy, piperidino or morpholino

10 group, an  group,

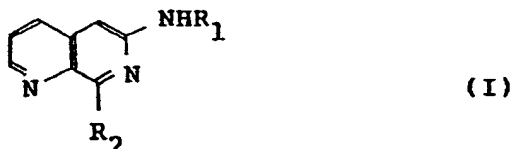
- 11 in which R_4 is a hydrogen atom or an
 12 alkyl or hydroxyethyl group and R_5 is
 13 an alkyl, amino, hydroxyethyl, hydroxy-
 14 propyl, dihydroxypropyl, dialkylamino-
 15 ethyl, phenylethyl, alkoxyphenylethyl or
 16 pyridylmethyl group,

17 or an  $N-R_6$ group,

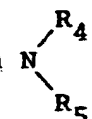
- 18 in which R_6 is an alkyl, phenyl or
 19 hydroxyethyl group or a cinnamoyl group
 20 which may optionally be substituted by one

21 or more alkyl, alkoxy and/or hydroxyl
 22 groups and/or halogen atoms,
 23 with a proviso that R_2 is other than a methoxy or
 24 ethoxy group when R_1 stands for a hydrogen atom; or
 25 an acid addition salt thereof.


1 2. A medicinal preparation containing, as an
 2 effective ingredient, a 1,7-naphthyridine derivative
 3 represented by the following general formula (I):



5 wherein R_1 means a hydrogen atom or a COR_3 group;
 6 in which R_3 is an alkyl group, a phenyl
 7 group which may optionally be substituted
 8 by one or more alkyl, alkoxy, hydroxyl
 9 and/or halogen, or a styryl group,
 10 and R_2 denotes an alkoxy, piperidino or morpholino

11 group, an  group,

12 in which R_4 is a hydrogen atom or an
 13 alkyl or hydroxyethyl group and R_5 is
 14 an alkyl, amino, hydroxyethyl, hydroxy-
 15 propyl, dihydroxypropyl, dialkylamino-
 16 ethyl, phenylethyl, alkoxyphenylethyl or
 17 pyridylmethyl group,

18 or an  $N-R_6$ group,

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19 in which R_6 is an alkyl, phenyl or
20 hydroxyethyl group or a cinnamoyl group
21 which may optionally be substituted by one
22 or more alkyl, alkoxy and/or hydroxyl
23 groups and/or halogen atoms,
24 with a proviso that R_2 is other than a methoxy or
25 ethoxy group when R_1 stands for a hydrogen atom; or
26 an acid addition salt thereof.

Tal 22 - D-SCDD München 2

Tel. (539) 243906 u. 220621

Telex: 5214173 Patw-D

Facsimile: (CS9) 223759

Telegramm-Adresse:

Wachstertrend

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE
Erhardtstr. 27

8000 München 2

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European Patent Application
No. 86 105 069.8
SS Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.
Our Ref.: EA-5444

- on p. 2, line 3, "1,7 naphthyridine" has been amended to read "1,7-naphthyridine";
- on p. 2, line 9, "anticholinergic" has been amended to read "antiarrhythmic";
- on p. 4, line 2, "anticholinergic" has been amended to read "antiarrhythmic".

It is respectfully requested that these replacement pages be used in the further prosecution instead of orginally filed pages 2 and 4.

For
cc:
X
[Handwritten signature]

Respectfully submitted,

Gilbert Wachtershäuser
Patent Attorney

Replacement pages 2 and 4, tripl.

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